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FORFEIT.

New Harrison Song.

TUNE—"The fine Old English Gentleman."

I'll sing you a "bran new," song,
Made by a hard old pate,
Of the "poor, log cabin," champion,
Who owns a great estate;
"By birth and blood, by kith and kin,"
An aristocrat is he,
And all his boasted valor now
Is "fol-de-rol-de-dee!"
This rank old Tory gentleman,
All of the olden time.

"In youth upon the tented field,"
He made a grand display—
In hunting of "poor Indians,"
He spent full many a day—
But though he bravely beat the brush,
The "varmints," to entrap,
The red men were so wary as
To catch him in his net!
Like a sleepy headed gentleman,
All of the olden times.

And when he'd served his country well
In eating "cold raw beef,"
Most happy'd he'd then retire
And seek a "calm relief"—
Yet though he had in martial mood
Begged lucre for his toils,
He still lashed in a civil way
To finger o'er the "spoils!"
Like most "whig," federal gentlemen,
All of these modern times!

And in the Buck-eye Senate, he
At length did get a place,
But his legislation like his wars,
All ended in disgrace;
To sell poor honest debtors
To SLAVERY and war,
This "Poor Man's Candidate," did vote,
While the PEOPLE said No, No!

And turn'd out this honest gentleman,
This "whig," of modern times!
To Columbia he then was sent,
By Quincy's misty "Sage,"
And for his nonsense was recalled
By brave "Old Hermitage";
But not till thousands twenty-five,
And perquisites to boot,
For his six months work were safely hid
Beneath the P*****T!

Oh, this "fine true-hearted," gentleman,
All of the olden time.
And now the feds are wide awake
With shouting and "response;"
They'll squirm and shout in vain and long
For the people smell their wares,
Their eyes are fixed upon the "SPOILS!"
And well our freemen know
They'll flock around the "Treasury pap,"
If they get this fine whig gentleman,
This fed of olden time.

Let every honest Democrat
Now raise his voice on high,
And for the PEOPLE and their cause,
"Join Freedom's loudest cry,"—
Be active, firm and vigilant,
And boldly face the storm,
And let our standard's motto be
"VAN BUREN and REFORM!"
And we'll flog this federal gentleman,
In double good quick time!

RESEMBLANCE.

From the Naval and Military Magazine.

An Incident of the Battle of Waterloo.

The regiment into which Captain Leslie had exchanged before his marriage, was ordered into Belgium. Walter longed for glory; and Helen, his young wife, was too sensible to pain him by unavailing regrets—even on their parting she had striven not to untie him; and when the first natural grief was over, she took her station at the small window of the Inn, which commanded a view of the scene of action. Could an uninterested observer have gazed upon the plain of Waterloo at that moment, it must have appeared a splendid pageant. But Helen thought how many ere sunset would have gone to their final account; and she shuddered at the thought that perhaps her Walter might be among the number. The distant cannonading told that already the work of death had commenced. Several random shots had struck the Inn, and warned the inmates to shelter in the barn. With them did Helen

sit during that long day, sad and silent, yet with the same confidence in God's protection that had always marked her character. She could have smiled at the volubility of her companions, who never ceased speaking, in a mixture of bad French and Flemish. But it made her only the more sad; she felt that indeed she was among strangers. Oh, the agony of suspense, the fear of hearing that Walter was among the fallen! Her beauty and girlish appearance, added to the knowledge that her husband was in the field of battle, gave her an interest in the eyes of her companions, and many were the hopes they expressed in mixed French, that Capt. Leslie might return in safety. The day passed, twilight succeeded, followed by almost immediate darkness which characterizes a continental summer; and still Helen sat in all the agony of suspense. The action had ceased; random frings succeeded the constant and fearful din of war; yet still Capt. Leslie returned not. She was aroused from the state of stupor into which she had fallen, by the sound of approaching footsteps; and some soldiers entered the barn, bearing a wounded officer. It was with scarcely definable feelings that Helen discovered it was not her husband, but a young officer of the same regiment. For a few minutes any other feelings seemed lost in the anxious attention necessary for the severe wound of the sufferer. Helen had, fortunately, provided every thing necessary; with the kindest gentleness she dressed the sufferer's wound, and then attempted to restore him to consciousness; her efforts were successful. Aided by the people of the Inn she succeeded in making him swallow a restorative; and in a short time he was able to thank the gentle hand which had ministered unto him.

Helen with eager earnestness exclaimed, "Walter! where is he?"

Mr. Grant turned his head away. He could not bear the sight of the agony he knew his answer must inflict.

"Speak! in mercy tell me that Leslie is safe!" Helen paused a moment and then continued, "I know it all; Walter is dead!"

There was a frightful calmness in her manner, no tear escaped her.

"Did you see him fall?" she said at length, "tell me all, it will do me good; I feel as if tears would cool this scorching pain," she said, pressing her hand to her bosom.

Mr. Grant complied. He felt that tears would relieve her.

"I was at his side," said he, "a moment before he fell. He had taken a small pocket bible from his breast—had pressed it to his lips—"

Helen covered her face with her hands.

"It was the bible I gave him on our wedding day!" she gasped, "tell me, tell me all."

"If I fall, Grant, give this to my wife,"

"I laughed at his forebodings. You will return, I said, to tell her of the events of this day. Before he could reply, we were summoned to action. A few minutes after a shot struck him, and he fell!"

Helen burst into an agony of tears, and for some time continued silent; at length her resolution seemed to be taken. She came to the couch upon which Mr. Grant was lying, and begged him to describe the spot where her husband fell. A few minutes after she had stolen from the small Inn yard, and stood alone on the spot where she had last seen her husband.

Helen was in years a mere child; and there had been a time when she would have shuddered at a recital of the horrors through which she now passed with a trembling step, through with an undaunted heart; but what will not love in woman undertake?

"God has as much power to protect me here," she thought, as the distant firing caught her ear, and caused her for a moment to pause, "as in a crowded room!" The thought of "what had had she to live for?" rendered her for a moment incapable of proceeding; the silently imploring strength from God she persevered.

What a scene of horror presented itself to her. The spot, where a few hours before she gazed on the brilliant ranks of the contending armies, was now occupied by the dead or dying. Occasionally a wounded horse dashed wildly among heaps of wounded. There were a party employed in stripping the dead—at her approach they looked up, and for a moment a superstitious dread crossed their minds. Her white dress made them suppose her a ghost, and when convinced of their mistake, they let her pass unmolested, observing with an oath that she was seeking perhaps for her lover. Helen passed on. As she approached the spot described by Grant, she examined earnestly the faces of the dead. She was almost beginning to despair, when, from beneath a heap of slain, an outstretched arm caught her attention. On one of the fingers was a ring, one of her first gifts to him. With trembling hands she put down the small lantern she had brought, and removed the slain. It was indeed her husband, and a long fit of weeping relieved her; she raised him, and the head fell back on the shoulders. Approaching footsteps alarmed her; they were those of two men of her husband's regiment. One of them explained that they had followed her at Mr. Grant's desire. Between them was the body of Capt. Leslie borne into the Inn of Mount St. Jean.

A surgeon was then dressing the wound of Mr. Grant, and his immediate attention was given to Leslie. Helen stood with her husband's hand clasped in hers, with a calmness which was more affecting than the most violent agitation could have been. Bruised as Leslie was, there was no wound to be found. The surgeon placed a glass between his lips—then exclaimed with an interest he had not often felt,—"He still lives!"

The effect of joy is often more acute than that of grief. Helen gazed for a moment wildly

round, then sank on the floor in a state of insensibility. Hours passed before she recovered consciousness. When she did, she found that it was not a dream. Leslie still lived. The shot which had struck him down was found imbedded in the bible which he had but a moment before thrust into the breast of his coat. But had it not been for the timely assistance of his wife he must have perished. He was saved almost by a miracle from being crushed to death; fortunately, however, the spot on which he fell was hollow, and he is still alive.

The incidents of this sketch are strictly true. Those who have visited—must have seen the small bible, which is regarded by the family with feelings of the deepest veneration. It is still kept under a case, and will forever perpetuate the heroism of the Soldier's Bride at Waterloo.

From the Knickerbocker.

Phrenology and Animal Magnetism.

HOW THEY SERVED AN INDIVIDUAL.

A few years ago, I left my native state, on an invitation from my kind uncle Scrapings, of Havana, to join him in co-partnership there, under the firm of Scrapings, Scraps, and Company; but before I went, I had incontinently fallen in love with a beauty of my own native city; of eighteen years, and a little money. She was a most voluptuous-looking little creature with eyes as black as a pair of suspender buttons, and two little fair hands, as white—oh, how white! And the dear creature loved me, too; and so it came to pass, that we were "engaged."

Two years passed away, and I was making ready to return to my beloved. I was always fond of exciting surprise, & determined, on this occasion, to make a sort of trap door entry into the presence of my little idol. So, having deceived her as to the time when she might expect me, I found myself in the month of September, in New York, on my way home; and the next evening had taken and given many a parting kiss! The evening was warm; the parlor windows were open; and I heard within voices and laughter.

Softly I approached, and slyly I looked in. With a thrill of horror, I beheld Clara, seated in a rocking chair, while a fellow, a young fellow, a handsome fellow, seemed with one hand to be playfully covering her eyes, and with the other "padding in her neck with his fingers" while her mother and sister sat on a sofa, quietly grinning at the fellow's impudence! I felt my blood hissing in my veins, yet I stood still. I saw him playing with her ear; "grinned horribly a ghastly smile." He spanned her face with his fingers; I twisted off two buttons of my coat. He encircled her head with his arm; I tore out a handful of my hair. Finally the dumb ass opened his mouth and speak; and I felt my blood redning to the very tip of my nose, but I restrained my indignation to listen.

"I think," said he, "you are fond of men in general; and I think you would find little difficulty in transferring your affections from one to another, after the decease or treachery of the first. Now suppose your lover prove treacherous—don't you think so?"

I paused no longer. Job himself, when encrusted with "sore-boils," would not have waited so long as I did. I rushed into the room, and catching the dog by the throat, laid him prostrate. "Villain!" cried I, and it is thus that you attempt to inveigle away the affections of my betrothed? Know, Sir, that I will suffer death rather than dishonor!"

The mother and sister ran screaming from the room; but Clara, recognising me at once, fell upon my neck, cried out "O Judgment (Reader, my euphonious name is Judgment Scraps), dear, dearest Judgment! spare him, and I will explain all to your satisfaction."

Half doubting I quitted my hold, and half doubtfully returned her embrace.

"Say on then my Clara; said I, I shall be but too happy to believe anything you may say in explanation."

"That gentleman whom you have so wronged, is Dr. Feeler, the Phrenologist."

"Phrenologist!—and pray what may that be?"

"Why, dearest, it is one who uses the same means to discover others intellect and disposition, that a monkey, does to discover a certain species of animal creation."

"Ah, I understand; such as we used to call craniologists. And now, my dear girl, let us forget this laughable mistake; and, dear, we must get ready to be married. We will be married in one month from this very day!"

"A month! dear me!—So very soon!—So unexpected!"

"Soon! Not a bit too soon dearest! So just shut that little ripe mouth, and let me hear no arguments, no objections. I must be back to Havana in November."

At this juncture the mother and sister reentered; and after explanations, recital and adventures statements, of future arrangements and obtaining the old lady's consent, they considerably left us to ourselves, and we poured out our souls together in all the rapture of passionate attachment.

Next day I left for New York, there to purchase my wedding garments, and to transact certain other necessary business.

At the expiration of a week, I again drew near the temple of my idol, secretly hoping that the examinations in other regions, if any where, during my absence, and feeling beside a great curiosity to find how Clara employed her leisure. So I crept up softly to the house, and again peeped in at the fatal window. The phrenologist was not there—would to heaven he had been! but a person somewhat older, and a great deal larger,

with spectacles on his nose, and a most diabolical snirk of total depravity. She was seated in the old-fashioned easy chair, leaning back, while her eyes were closed, as, if in conscious shame at her degraded situation, and he was standing over her, making motions that almost stifled me with mortification and rage. He seemed to be rubbing his dirty digits up and down over her soft velvet cheeks; those cheeks I had so often kissed; cheeks that now blushed with guilty passion. Anon, the rascal passed his hands over her full, heaving bosom. Yet I had resolution enough to await the result. The scoundrel kneeled—ay, kneeled to her!—and passed his hands up and down each side, even to her very feet! How my blood tingled! "Yet," thought I, "I will wait! It may be, after all, some other new-fangled notion, started during my absence. I must not again make a fool of myself so suddenly. She may be asleep, and the fellow takes this opportunity to insult her and me." But no! her sister is there, and smiles complacently, as if in mockery of my disgrace!

Soon the fellow rose and whispered in Clara's ear. She replied aloud—"O, how rejoiced I am at your return, dearest! My heart is all your own!"

A single moment's reflection would have convinced me that she supposed herself addressing me; but blinded by what I had seen, and the agony I felt, I could appreciate nothing save my own dishonor; and jumping in at the window, I rushed upon the villain, and dealt him with a thwack that sent him reeling to the wall. He recovered, however immediately, and returned the compliment with great vigor. Finding we both might expect some severe sparring, before we had finished, we placed ourselves in the attitude of experienced pugilists, while our eyes glared like the eyes of hungry vultures.

Clara and her sister advanced to the rescue, and caught my arms, crying out, the while at the top of their voices—"Animal Magnetism! Animal Magnetism!"

"Ay, ay," I replied, "I saw it was! at the time shaking them off, and redoubling my efforts, there was quite too much of animal attraction to suit me; but wait till I spoil your magnet, and then, madam, you may go to the—"

"Here," as Yellowplush says, "I recollect I was obliged to stop," for at this moment received a blow under the left leg, which laid me prostrate and senseless.

When I recovered, I found myself upon the sofa, and Clara's sister bathing my temples.

"How!—what!" I exclaimed:—"Ah! I remember!—Where is Clara?"

"She had left the room but now declaring she had done with you forever."

"Glad of it! Have the kindness to call her to receive my farewell."

Presently she entered, when I commenced a tirade upon her fickleness and faithlessness, and, etc. which only ended when I was out of breath. She listened calmly till I was done, when she replied with freezing coldness and hauteur:—

"Mr. Scraps! you have spared me the pain I might have felt in bidding you farewell for ever. This is not the first time your absurd jealousy has brought you into a situation the most ridiculous. You will doubtless ere long learn, sir, that the science of Animal Magnetism is an exalted and innocent one; quite as much so, sir as that of Phrenology; and that a woman may submit to the process from pure love of knowledge, without compromising her dignity, her modesty or honor. And so saying, she turned her back upon me, and stalked out of the room with great dignity.

I lost that girl, merely because I was ignorant of the extent to which modern science had been carried because I had not then learned that undue familiarity with the female sex might be extenuated by the forced "march of the age."

A FARMER'S LIFE AND DUTIES.—If we were ever envious, it was of the Farmer—the intelligent, independent Farmer, who owned his land, his house and barns; who was free from debt; whose family were growing up prosperously around him, upon whom God smiled and blessed. We have seen such a Farmer; and in truth, we know of no man so happy, and no business so permanently profitable, none that makes the owner so independent. An independent Farmer has his house to live in; it is his own, he has earned it by the labor of his own hands. He has his granaries filled with the productions of his farm, his barns with the stock reared, and his cellars are filled with necessities and luxuries of life. Almost everything necessary to feed him and his family grows around him. He may raise his own pork—fatten and kill his own sheep—eat his own poultry, and his own eggs—live upon his home-made bread—wear his own cloth—raise his own wool—knit his own stockings, through the agency of his wife and daughters—make his own butter and cheese—in short, live and dress comfortably without going of his own homestead.

This is no fiction, and it is a fact that the Farmer is the most independent man in the community.

But in order to be happy, and to make his life useful as it ought to be he must be intelligent—in possession of the means of knowledge—especially that kind of knowledge which relates to his own profession. He must use the means which God has given him, to be happy himself, and contribute to the peace and comfort of those around him. In justice to himself he will employ his evenings in the acquisition of knowledge. He will be a reader of useful books, and supporter of the public press, which brings at his door the newspaper which gives him the history of the world. Such a Farmer as this will fulfil his duties to his God and his fellow men, and is the happiest and most independent among the best of men.—*Providence Journal.*

A FARMER OUTWITTED.

The following anecdote is related of the late Mr. Cilley, member of Congress from Maine who, it will be recollected, fell in the duel with Graves of Kentucky. While Mr. Cilley was practising law at Thomaston, he kept a dog of voracious appetite, and withal notoriously mischievous. A farmer coming along one day with his load of fresh meat for market, stopped his wagon near Mr. Cilley's office. The dog was on the lookout, and no sooner was the farmer's back turned than he seized a fine piece of mutton, and made off at the top of his speed. The farmer returned just in time to catch a glimpse of his meat as it disappeared in the distance. Pursuit was useless, and having learned to whom the dog belonged, he directed his steps to Mr. Cilley's office. Instead of demanding at once his pay for the lost meat, the farmer thought he would introduce his business so shrewdly as to entrap the lawyer before he suspected any thing.

"Squire Cilley, I want your advice in a little matter which has just happened."

"What is it, Mr. N.?"—I should be happy to assist you."

"Why, nothing, only a dog stole a quarter of meat out of my wagon, and I want to know if I can make the owner of the dog pay the damage."

"Oh, certainly, sir, you have good cause of action; shall I make a writ?"

"I forgot to tell you it was your dog, Squire."

"My dog—my dog—is it possible!—well, Tiger is a lawless puppy, I am aware. How much is the damage, Mr. N.?"

"Well, I guess about fifty cents will make me whole."

"Here's the money, please sign this receipt."

The business was done, and the farmer took up his hat to depart.

"Stay, Mr. N., have you not forgotten something?" said Mr. Cilley.

"Why, not as I know on, said the farmer, starting about and feeling in his pockets, 'what is it?'"

"My fee, sir," replied the lawyer, smiling in his turn. "You consulted me professionally, and I have a demand on you for the usual fee in such cases."

The farmer, seeing he was fairly caught, inquired the amount of fee. On being told a dollar, he very reluctantly handed over the shiner, and departed, muttering curses on lawyers' dogs, but deeper ones on their masters.

A COMPROMISE WITH CONSCIENCE.—A farmer of good substance and considerable influence, but like too many other people not remarkable for his attendance upon public worship, received a severe reprimand from his minister therefor. The farmer heard him with attention and seemed repentant. "I hope I shall see you at Church the next Sabbath," said the good pastor as he was leaving him. The farmer looked down to the ground in an attitude of deep thought, then suddenly raising his head as if conscience had conquered, he replied quickly, "Well, I'll go," but pausing a moment, he added, "Yes, I'll go or I'll send a hand."

Soon after the Copernican System of Astronomy began to be generally understood, an old Connecticut farmer went to his parson with the following enquiry:—"Doctor T. do you believe in this new story they tell of the earth moving round the sun?"

"Yes certainly," "Do you think it is according to scripture?" "If it's true, how could Joshua have commanded the sun to stand still?" "Umph!" quoth the doctor, no whit puzzled, "Joshua commanded the sun to stand still did he?" "Yes," "Well, it stood still, did it not?" "Yes!" "Very well. Now did you ever hear, that he set it going again?"

Washington once called upon an elderly lady, whose little grand-daughter, at the close of his call waited on him to the door, and opened it to let him out. The General, with his customary urbanity, thanked her, and laying his hand gently upon her head, said: "My dear, I wish you a better office." "Yes, sir—to let you in!" was the prompt and beautiful reply.

The editor of the New York Dispatch & Tattler has been sued for a libel, by a lawyer whose conscience he had compared to boiler iron. The suit ought to have been brought by the iron.

A FAIR HIT.—The Grand Gulf Advertiser says the Legislature of Alabama have conferred Banking privileges upon the Penitentiary, about to be erected in that State.

WOMAN.—Nature has given woman an influence over man, more powerful, more perpetual, than his over her; from birth to death, he takes help and healing from her hand, and under all the most touching circumstances of life: her bosom succors him in infancy, soothes him in sickness and in age. Such influence as this, beginning at the spring of life, and acting in all its most trying moments, must deteriorate or improve man's character, must diminish or increase his happiness, according to the moral and intellectual gradation of woman. Thus, upon her improvement in particular, depends human improvement in general.

How much ill might be avoided if men never repeated aught that they had heard without first considering their immediate right to do so, and the ultimate consequences which so doing might produce!

ADVERTISING.—Some men advertise for custom, others wait for custom before they will advertise. Which are the most sensible? Those who take time by the forelock.

HARRISON'S GUARDIANS.

The Globe thus comments on the letter recently put forth by Harrison's guardians:

"The Palladium may well call this an 'extraordinary correspondence,' so extraordinary that it is worthy of a special examination, as exhibiting an example of Whig management unparalleled in our political annals. That Gen. Harrison should decline replying to the queries of his opponents, is not a subject of so much surprise; but that he should thus evade the inquiries of friends, who entertain the highest regard for his past services, and hope, should he be elected to the high office to which he is nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen him in the estimation of a free people, is indeed an exhibition of such remarkable discretion, as we hardly expected from the garrulous old gentleman of North Bend.

But the manner of this evasion is more extraordinary than the evasion itself. The Federal candidate, in imitation of the royal and legitimate monarchs of the ages of 'divine right' and 'passive obedience,' is shut up in his castle (called a 'log cabin') at North Bend, secluded from sight, and prohibited from answering questions! To what can this jealous supervision be owing? Does the committee thus constituted to deliver the responses of this oracle of Dodona, apprehend that the good gentleman will talk nonsense, or disclose to much of his 'position' to suit the purposes of the mysterious conclave that presides over his conscience and opinions? Or has he so many opposite factions to please, that it is impossible to satisfy them all, and, for that reason, takes refuge in silence? Without doubt, both these considerations have led to the adoption of a policy more insulting to a free people, who are called upon to give their suffrages to a man who cannot be trusted with the disclosure of his own sentiments, than any that Whigism has yet ventured to avow.

The grounds assumed for declining to answer a few simple and definite questions, are, if possible, more extraordinary than the circumstances to which we have here alluded. The policy of the committee having their candidate's conscience in keeping, to use its own words, 'is, that the General makes no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, while occupying his present position. Such course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility, but under the impression that the General's views in regard to all the existing questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change.'

We desire to call the serious attention of the people to this artful paragraph, while we detect and expose its latent meaning and we detect and expose its latent meaning and application. And first, where are the General's views in regard to all the existing questions of the day to be found? The answer is, in his former speeches and writings; for he has not been permitted to make any lately. And what do these declare? Abolitionism, Bankism, Latitudinarianism. To all these he has heretofore committed himself; and to all these his committee, which undertakes to speak for him authoritatively, pleads guilty by referring to his previous declarations as the standard of his present opinions. Without doubt, the motley collection of his followers so understand him. They ask no pledges, being content with those already given, and referred to by the committee as 'HAVING UNDERGONE NO CHANGE.' Thus while these wise Solomonians continue to give every necessary assistance to the Abolitionists, the friends of a National Bank, of National Improvements, and of constructive licentiousness, they imagine they can treat the sagacious, clear-sighted Democracy of the United States, as the Egyptians do the crocodile—throw dust in his eyes, and lead him where they please. There are none so prone as fools to imagine they can befooled others. Folly is always caught in its own trap; and so it will be with these besotted deceivers, who will end only in deceiving themselves. The Democracy knows too well that no candidate ever, or ever will be supported by the Federalists, whose principles are not in direct opposition to all those held in reverence by the friends of the Constitution, and of those equal rights on which it is based.

But the keepers of HARRISON'S conscience have another still more excellent reason for not permitting the worthy old gentleman even to say 'boo to a goose.' Notwithstanding his opinions on all 'exciting questions of the day' are so well known, it seems the General is every day pestered with 'very numerous letters,' doubtless asking some impertinent question about these very opinions, 'to which his reply in person would be impracticable.' What a curious race these Yankees are! They will be as king questions, although, in the view of the discreet committee, there can be no doubt about the matter. The candidate, according to their own showing, is an Abolitionist, United States Bank man, and a Federalist, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. The keepers of his conscience say so—and surely they ought to know.

But there is no end to the excellent reasons of the committee for the contemptuous silence they impose on their candidate as to the inquiries of the people of the United States, who are called on to give him their suffrages. 'When we reflect,' says the committee, 'upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention, and how ably all interests were represented in that body, we certainly have a high guarantee that, should General Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson, and Madison.'

The distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention, and the ability with which all interests were represented there, is the ground on which the committee expects that the people will give their suffrages blindly, to this dumb founded candidate. We take them at their word, and join issue with them here.

Was the Democracy represented in that convention? Not one true Democrat was there; not one interest of the Democracy was represented. The convention was composed of old Federalists, new Whigs, apostates from the Democracy, or hypocritical friends who went there to betray them. Antislavery, and Abolitionists. These were the interests so ably represented; and of these, and these alone, is Gen. Harrison the tool. To these, the committee very successfully appeal in behalf of the 'distinguished intelligence' of the convention; but the Democracy will never take their endorsement for the orthodoxy of a candidate. They know, and every body knows, that the spirit which animated that body was Abolitionist; they know that Gen. Harrison was selected as a candidate by the influence of Abolitionism alone, and that, if elected, he will be an instrument in carrying out the designs of that fanatical faction, against the great interests of the integrity of the Union. In vain may this very cunning committee, which has the keeping of the Harrisburg candidate's confidence, imagine it thus continue to give every necessary assurance to the Whigs and Abolitionists, by appealing to Gen. Harrison's previously expressed opinions, without at the same time disclosing him to the Democracy at full length. They know full well that no man whose cause is advocated by the Federal press and the Federal orators, can be their friend.

We have scarcely left ourselves space to remark on perhaps the most important feature in the present position of Gen. Harrison, as defined by the committee which assumes to be the exponent of his opinions. They take the ground that a candidate for the people for the highest office in their gift, shall be received upon trust, on the respectability of a convention! The people have no business, it seems, to inquire about his opinions, his talents, his character, or his services, not to ask if sentiments once expressed, are still cherished, or have been abandoned. They are to give the reins out of their own hands, receive the nomination of a candidate from the hands of a convention, nominated by cliques and cabals, elect him their President, and thank Heaven for all its mercies! Why, what is this better than an election in secret conclave, by management and intrigue? Is it not depriving the people of all opportunity of exercising their judgment or gratifying their feelings, or exercising that watchfulness in guarding their interests, which is the sacred duty of every freeman, thus to debar him from knowing what are the principles of the man whom he is called on to entrust with his dearest concerns? This is true Federal doctrine, carried out to its fullest extent. It is another and a long step in their progress to utter independence of the sovereign people. They begin by withholding the right of instruction, and end by withholding from the people the privilege of inquiring into the opinions and principles of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy; or what is equivalent, declining to permit him to answer. If the Democracy cannot see through this coarse web of jugglery and deception, they deserve the contempt which the Federalists openly express for them. If they have not the spirit to resent the insult thus offered to their reason and their principles, they deserve to be slaves.

From the Columbian (Ct.) Register.

THE WHITE SLAVES.

"Gen. Harrison, when a member of the Ohio Legislature, voted that white men, when imprisoned for the non-payment of small sums of money for fines on costs, should be sold at post as slaves, at beat of drum, to serve a master till the money was earned."

This statement the Palladium, has the impudence to call an 'old slander.' But it is nevertheless true, in every particular, to the very letter. An 'old slander,' is it? We have a copy of the law now before us, certified by the Secretary of State of Ohio, and the name of William Henry Harrison is recorded among those who voted for it. But let the act speak for itself, and the reader can then see how exactly the above article described it. 'The most material part of the section referred to is as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine on costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such person as a servant to any person within the State, who will pay the whole amount due for the shortest period of service; of which sale, being effected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of master and servant until the time of servitude expires."

The Federalists say, however, that these white slaves were 'thieves, robbers, &c.' This again, is but an impudent falsehood. Thieves, robbers, forgers, and that class, were treated much more kindly by the laws of Ohio, than the poor people whom General Harrison voted to sell as slaves. The thieves and robbers were sent to the State Prison, where they were well housed, comfortably clothed, and fed—taught a useful trade, and, above all, were put under a keeper of excellent moral

character, known to be humane though strict, appointed by the State, not because he made the best bid, but because the public had every confidence in his integrity, capacity, and exemplary morals. But this Harrison law had nothing to do with such persons. It applied to trifling matters, generally not involving any moral guilt, and not punishable by imprisonment, but for which small money fines are imposed; such as assaults—driving over a toll bridge in a faster gait than a walk—buying a lottery ticket—not turning out to work the highways when warned—refusing to accept some petty town office—retailing without a license—peddling tin ware without a permit—playing at nine pins, and the like. All persons transgressing in these particulars, if too poor to pay the fine, or costs, on conviction, might be sold like cattle in the stables. An old Revolutionary soldier, when insulted by a Tory till he could stand it no longer, if he permitted the spirit of '76 to so far get the better of him as to return the insult by some trifling assault, might be knocked off to any person who made the best bid. That this was the operation of the law, is apparent from the debates that took place at the time. Gen. Lucas, who was then a member of the Senate, and was afterwards the Democratic Governor of Ohio, opposed it, and the following is an extract of the speech made by him on that occasion:

"What will be the operation of this section," said Mr. Lucas. "We will suppose a case—suppose one of the patriots of the Revolution should be insulted by an enemy of his country, or a Tory, who had fought against him in the struggle for liberty, and he should be provoked to commit an assault in defending the honor of his Government—by our laws he may be prosecuted and fined. He is poor, and unable to pay the fine. What would follow under the provisions of this section? He is publicly ADVERTISED FOR SALE—he is dragged by the cryer along the streets—the man who provoked the assault bids the amount of the fine and costs for the shortest term of service, say forty years—THE OLD PATRIOT IS KNOCKED OFF TO HIS PERSECUTOR, and driven in triumph into BONDAGE. Any unfortunate citizen who, in an unguarded moment, might be thus subjected to the payment of a fine, would be liable to be SOLD, under this section, and DRIVEN INTO SLAVERY BY A FREE NEGRO, should such a negro choose to become the purchaser. This would be revolting to every principle of humanity, and a disgrace to the age in which we live."

Worse even than this—the law makes no difference whether the person sold be a man or a woman. "Any person" might be sold, and "any person" might become the purchaser. Suppose the daughter of a poor man should drive a wagon over a toll bridge at a faster gait than a walk. She is prosecuted and fined; and if too poor to pay the fine and the expenses, she might be sold as a "SERVANT" to a negro, if he choose to become the purchaser, or to the keeper of a house of infamy! The young, the inexperienced, and the virtuous, might in this way become the slave of the most abandoned and infamous. It will be seen that persons committed "upon executions" for costs merely, might, if too poor to pay, be disposed of as slaves under this barbarous and revolting act. It is not true, as stated in some of the Federal papers, that Thomas Morris, the late Democratic Senator from Ohio, voted with Gen. Harrison for this law. But it is true that Eli Baldwin, who was some years afterwards for Governor, being at the time a member of the Ohio Senate, voted for it; and it is further true, that such was the strong feeling against him for this vote, throughout the State that he was defeated by the people at the polls.

From the Providence Journal.

POLITICS AND POETRY.

The columns of the opposition press have been teeming so long with political nonsense, in praise of the Hero of Tippecanoe, that we think, by this time the brains of the rhymsters must be nearly exhausted. Poor fellows! we have determined to take pity on them; and in order to do them in keeping alive that poetical spirit for which they seem so peculiarly gifted, and have such an unbounded taste, we have prepared the following version; which will afford them a text for a 'New Whig Song.' They will now have an opportunity of resting awhile from their poetical labors, until the Harrison ditty we kindly tend to them, has taken the rounds of their respective papers. To save them any unnecessary trouble we give our subject in both prose and poetry—

Harrison's orders to Col. Croghan to destroy Fort Stephenson, and the answer of the latter.

HEAD QUARTERS, SARIJSKY PLAINS, }
JULY 29, 1813. }
Col. Geo. Croghan, Sir:—
Immediately after the receipt of this letter, Abraham the oft—the skinner the better. Set fire to the works, and provisions in store, And cross to the river's opposite shore, To head quarters repair, yourself and command, But if up the river you can't get by land, Take the highway to Huron—to be brief, I expect You to march with despatch, and be circumspet.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

ANSWER.

Fort Stephenson, }
JULY 30, 1813. }
Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, Sir:—
Your letter to me, I hasten to say, I received at 10 P. M. of this very day; It orders me, sir, to abandon this place, And make good my retreat, at a most rapid pace. 'Twas received too late, to answer the end; Our lives, and our honor, we've resolved to defend; We're determined, good sir, from the boy* to the man To maintain this place, and by Heaven we can.

*Col. Croghan at the time was only 19 years of age—a mere boy, but a brave one.

Troops.—The Plattsburg, N. Y. Republican says that the 1st regiment of U. S. Artillery the head quarters of which has been at this post some two years, has been ordered to the Maine frontier. The first detachment, commanded by Capt. Porter, will leave here on the 1st of April, and will take up its line of march from Burlington across to Boston; from thence by water. The second detachment will leave about the 12th of April, by the same route. The third will leave about the 1st of May.

The Post at Rouse's Point will be abandoned for the present.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 7th inst, by John Gardner Esq., Mr. Ebenezer B. Humphrey, and Miss Catharine Benson, both of Woodstock.

In Woodstock, on the 8th inst, by John R. Briggs Esq., Mr. Ezra Churchill, and Miss Lydia Briggs, both of Woodstock.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON BY

ELI HOWE,

CONSISTING OF Blue, Blue-Black, Brown, Claret, Indigo, Olive-Brown, and mixed

BROADCLOTHS CASSIMERES and

Satinets, Buckskin and Buffalo Cloths.

Also—A good assortment of Cloths for Summer wear. Superior Black and Blue-Black Silk Velvets.

Silk, Silk Satin, Marcellus white, Buff and figured Vestings.

SILKS FOR DRESSES. A prime assortment of English, French and American Mourning and selected Prints from 7 cents to 37 1/2 cents.

Ladies' Worsted and Cotton Hosiery. Kid and Silk Gloves, Florence and eleven Button Bonnetts. Figured Satin and White Florence, Ribbons, Fancy, Flax Hdk's, &c.

Corded and Jaconet Muslin, Lawns and Cambric, Lace, Thread, and Black Silk Edging and Insertions.

A prime assortment of Kid Slippers of all sizes.

One case of Brush Hats, also Cloth Caps of various and the most recent fashions.

Gents. Kid and Buckskin Gloves a prime assortment. Also Indian and Worsted Suspenders.

Sheeting and Shirting bleached and unbleached and striped shirtings, Drillings, &c. A large assortment of W. I. GOODS, likewise Crochery Glass and Hurd Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, country produce or approved notes, as can be purchased in this vicinity.

Paris-Hill, April 13, 1840.

WANTED. Two or three apprentice Girls. April 11th, 1840.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, John A. Buck, a minor his time, with power to act and trade for himself until he shall be twenty-one years of age, I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Norway April 10th 1840. AUSTIN BUCK. 3w35

Caution.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, have contracted with the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Waterford to support, Consider Hill, his wife and four minor children, paupers of said town, for one year from the date hereof, and have made suitable provisions for them at my house; I therefore hereby caution all persons from furnishing said Hill or his family with any supplies, or the charge of the town of Waterford, for no debts of his contracting after this date will be paid either by me or the inhabitants of said town.

LUTHER HOUTCHINSON. 3w35

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

WE the undersigned, would respectfully represent to the Honorable Commissioners of the County of Oxford, that the Farmers and transporters of merchandise on the valley of the Androscoggin and Connecticut Rivers who trade at the city of Portland, suffer great inconvenience for want of a better road on which they can travel to the seaboard and head of the canal. We would also represent that the route through Albany and Waterford is the most direct and shortest route; but that a part of the way through Albany and Waterford is very hilly; inasmuch in consequence thereof much travel is diverted through other routes to the great inconvenience of the public. We would further represent that the hills before Albany and Waterford, by constructing a new route through Albany and Waterford, by connecting the same with the termination of the new County road from Rumford by Walker's Mills in Bethel and thence locating a road down the valley of the Crooked River in said Albany to Stoneham road, thence to Capt. James Whitneys in Waterford, and locating a new road thence down the valley to Waterford Flat, and thence straighten the road between the said Flat and Waterford City, as called. We therefore request your honorable body to view said route and locate the same or so much thereof as in your opinion the public good requires,—and as in duty bound will ever pray,

MOSES PATTEE & 111 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss: At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1839.

Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Coffin's Tavern, in said Waterford, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of May next, at nine o'clock, A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this Order of Notice to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Waterford and Albany, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Waterford and Albany, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. O. COLE, Clerk. A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. O. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE. ASSISTANT MARSHALL'S NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Paris are hereby informed, that the following interrogatories or questions will be put to them by the Assistant Marshal, in the taking of the sixth Census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States for the year 1840; and they are respectfully requested to make themselves familiar with the same in order to facilitate him in his labours.

Who was, on the 1st day of June, 1840, the head of the family? (Master, Mistress, Steward, Overseer, or other principal person, as the case may be,) of this family?

What number of males was there on that day, (June 1st, 1840) in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent?

Under 5 years of age? 5 and under 10? 10 and under 15? 15 and under 20? 20 and under 30? 30 and under 40? 40 and under 50? 50 and under 60? 60 and under 70? 70 and under 80? 80 and under 90? 90 and under 100? 100 and upwards?

What number of females were there on that day in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent?

Under 5 years of age? 5 and under 10? 10 and under 15? 15 and under 20? 20 and under 30? 30 and under 40? 40 and under 50? 50 and under 60? 60 and under 70? 70 and under 80? 80 and under 90? 90 and under 100? 100 and upwards?

What was the total number of persons, on that day, in this family, including those who might have been occasionally absent?

What was the number of persons, in this family, employed in Agriculture? Commerce? Manufactures and Trades? Navigation of the Ocean? Learned professions and engineers?

What was the name and age of any pensioner for Revolutionary or military service, who resided with this family on that day?

What number of persons was there on that day, in this family, who were deaf and dumb under 14 years of age? 14 and under 25? 25 and upwards? Blind? Insane & idiots, at public charge? Insane and idiots, at private charge?

What number of persons, over 20 years of age, were there in this family, on that day, who could not read and write?

What is the number of your horses and mules? How many neat cattle have you? Sheep? Swine? What is the estimated value of your poultry of all kinds?

How many bushels of wheat did you grow in 1839? of Oats? of Rye? of buckwheat? of Indian corn? How many pounds of wool? of hops? of wax? How many bushels of potatoes? How many Tons of hay?

How many cords of wood have you cut? How many cords of wood have you sold? What is the value of the products of your dairy? of your orchard? your home made, or family goods?

What was the value of the lumber you obtained from the forest in 1839? How many tons of pot and pearl ashes? In 1839? What was the value of the skins and furs you obtained from the forest in 1839? What was the value of all other productions, not before enumerated, from the forest in 1839? How many men were employed by you?

What was the value of the machinery you manufactured in 1839? How many men do you employ?

What was the value of the hardware, cutlery, nails, you manufactured in 1839? How many men do you employ?

What was the value of your manufactures of the various metals in 1839? How many men do you employ?

What was the value of the bricks, lime made by you in 1839? How many men do you employ? What is the amount of capital invested in preceding manufactures by you?

What is the number of your Felling Mills? What is the number of your woolen manufactures? What was the value of your goods manufactured in 1839? How many persons do you employ? What is the amount of your capital invested?

What is the number of your cotton manufactures? What is the number of spindles? What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839? How many persons do you employ? What is the amount of your capital invested?

What was the value of mixed goods you manufactured in 1839? How many men do you employ? What is the amount of capital invested?

What was the value of hats and caps you manufactured in 1839? of straw bonnets? How many persons do you employ? What is the amount of capital invested?

What is the number of your tanneries? How many sides of sole leather did you tan in 1839? How many sides of upper leather? How many men do you employ? What is the amount of your capital invested?

How many manufactures of leather, such as saddlery, manufactures of shoes, boots, &c. have you? What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839? What is the amount of your capital invested?

How many manufactures of paper have you? What was the value of paper produced in 1839? How many men do you employ? What is the amount of your capital invested?

How many printing offices have you? How many bibles? How many weekly newspapers do you publish? How many periodicals? How many persons do you employ? What is the amount of your capital invested?

What was the value of carriages or waggons &c. you manufactured in 1839? How many men do you employ? What is the amount of your capital invested?

How many brick and stone houses have you built in 1839? How many frame or wooden houses have you built in 1839? How many men do you employ? What was the value of building or constructing said houses?

What is the value of all articles you manufactured in 1839, which are not enumerated? What is the amount of your capital invested?

LUTHER WASHBURN, Assistant Marshal of Maine, April 13, 1840.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed, by Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

EDMUND FROST,

late of Norway in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the third day of March inst, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us, at the dwelling house of Jonathan Swift, in Norway, on Saturday the first day of August next, from one o'clock until six o'clock in the afternoon.

JONATHAN SWIFT, JOSEPH BARTLETT, Com'rs. Dated at Norway, March 20th, 1840. 3w33

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Nathan Abbott, of Rumford in the County of Oxford, executed to the subscribers a Deed of Mortgage, of a certain tract of Land situated in Rumford aforesaid and lying on the north side of the Androscoggin River, and being Intervale, lots numbered nineteen and twenty, and eighty acre lot numbered twenty six in the first Division of Lots, containing one hundred and twenty seven acres more or less. Said Mortgage bearing date April 4th, 1838 and Recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 24, page 108, to which Deed reference may be had. And whereas the condition in said mortgage have not been performed, by said Mortgagee, we claim to have possession of the said Mortgage Premises, and to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Law in such case made and Provided.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS JR., TIMOTHY WALKER.

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS Seth Wright, of Bethel in the County of Oxford, did on the fourth day of April A. D. 1839, convey to me the subscriber a certain tract of land situated in said Bethel, by deed duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 47, page 415, description of said land; and whereas the condition in said mortgage is broken by said Wright, I therefore hereby give notice that I claim to foreclose said Mortgage, and to have possession of the same.

Attest—J. O. COLE, Clerk. Waterford March 27th, 1840. 3w33

The Eventful Day.

A TRAGIC SCENE OF THE REVOLUTION.

I was in Boston on the morning of the glorious 4th, and early went forth to enjoy the natural enthusiasm of the day, and to contemplate the charming scenery of the well known and delightful Bay which, in times that tried men's souls, gave to Massachusetts, the proud title of "The Bay State."

Before me lay the city of Boston, with its steeples glancing like so many lances, in the golden rays of the hoonday sun. Beyond was the Bay, whose broad expanse of waters stretched out into the surgy and stormy Atlantic, far beyond the boundary of human sight, its surface covered with numerous vessels, from the pleasure boat, whose tiny sail was scarcely discernable in the distance, to the merchant vessel of three hundred tons, which with flowing sheet, glided along with the grace and ease of a thing of life. As I turned slightly around I beheld Charleston and Bunker's Hill! Places whose very name raised within my breast the burning fire of patriotism, and I involuntarily exclaimed, "What an inspiring scene is this!"

"Yes!" exclaimed a voice from behind me, "it is a scene well worthy of contemplation, for there some of the best blood was spilled that ever was shed on a field of battle!"

I turned round, and beheld an old man, leaning upon an osken staff, who had approached while I was wholly unconscious of it and who heard my exclamation. His head was white with frost of many winters, and his dress and air betokened him of the days of yore. He advanced a few steps nearer, and spoke again.

"You," he said, "who may view that scene now, when all is peace and quiet can never experience the same feelings as I, who have seen that hill drenched in gore, the streams of blood running down its sides, and heard the groans of the wounded and dying, the roar of cannon, and the rapid discharge of musketry, all mixed up in one general tumult—heart rending to behold."

"You!"—did you witness that scene of carnage?" I inquired, with a mixed feeling of surprise and veneration, for I knew then that I stood beside a hero of the revolution.

"I did sir," was the reply.

Then pray relate it to me, and you will confer an obligation which cannot be repaid."

"I would, sir, willingly, but it will perhaps require all your patience to listen to an old man who may be carried away by his feelings at the remembrance of other days."

I assured him that that presented no objection; and taking a seat by my side, he began.

"When the glorious struggle, which resulted in our independence, first began, I was scarce seventeen years of age, and though young, my blood boiled with indignation at the tyranny of Britain, and I resolved if my arm (which was not altogether nerveless, for I was large and muscular for my age,) could be wielded for the good of my country, it should be freely given in her cause. My father was a farmer and we lived a few miles from the city of Boston; and when accounts of the outrages perpetrated by the British troops reached us—the skirmishes in and about Concord, and the battle of Lexington—it was like pouring oil upon the flames and I determined that another opportunity should not escape. Leaving a tender mother and affectionate brothers and sisters, I with my father, set off to join the American army, which was then in the vicinity of Boston."

"It is needless to relate to you the particulars of the arrival from England of the enemy's reinforcements, and of Generals Howe, Burgoyne and Clinton; of the issuing of General Gage's proclamation, and rejection of his dishonorable offers or of the orders of the American commanders to take possession of the hill, and the alacrity with which they were obeyed; but suffice it to say, that as the morning dawned on the 17th of June, 1775, the British, beheld from their shipping, works on the summit of that hill, of which the preceding day there had been no intimation. So rapidly did we work, that in the few hours between midnight and day-break, we had nearly finished our redoubts—and so silently, too, that the British, though only a few hundred yards distant, did not hear us! But now, when they saw what American patriotism could achieve—with what ardent liberty could inspire us—they became maddened with fury and determined to exterminate the 'rebels' from the face of the earth."

They immediately opened a tremendous and incessant fire against us; but we bore it with firmness, and continued working until we had thrown up a small breastwork, extending from the east side of the redoubt to the bottom of the hill.

"The hill, you see, overlooks the city, and Gen. Gage thought it necessary to have possession. For this purpose he detached Generals Howe and Pigot against us, with about three thousand men, the flower of his army. They advanced slowly in order to give their artillery time to destroy our works."

"Meanwhile we pulled up some post and rail fences, and planting them in two parallel rows, filled the intervening space with hay. Being thus prepared we awaited the approach of the enemy. And oh, what an awful pause was that! I remember it but as yesterday. Every man was at his appointed post, anxiously awaiting their nearer approach. Scarce a whisper was to be heard. It was the calm which precedes the ocean tempest, lulling the mind to repose only to make the succeeding storm appear more terrific. And when I once looked around and beheld the anxious countenances of the men—so anxious for the result of the battle—their eager gaze fixed upon the advancing enemy—I should

dered to think how many of them would, ere the set of the sun, be laid low on the field of battle—willing martyrs to the sacred cause of liberty! I might be of the number, or, perhaps, my father, who stood beside me. The thought sickened me; and turning away, I bent my eyes upon the British."

"There they came, onward, onward, slowly but firmly, in all the pomp and magnificence of royal pageantry, their bayonets glittering in the sun—their plumes nodding, and waving in the breeze, while the full noted bugle—the piercing life—and the rolling drum, heralded them forth to disperse one third their number of undisciplined—rebels!"

As the old man uttered the conclusion of the sentence, his countenance, which before had worn a look of surprising calmness, now beamed with an expression of scornful disdain. He continued:

"They were now within about sixty yards of us, and each man could see his opponent's eye balls, when the long wished for command was given—to 'fire!' Add every ball sped its mark: for when the incessant stream of fire which we poured upon them ceased, and the smoke cleared away we beheld the ground strewn with the dead and dying; while the British soldiers fled in precipitation and disorder. Again at the sword's point did we repulse them with greater loss. Their generals redoubled their exertions, and a third time pushed them to the attack, and I believe we would again have driven them back, but for the timely arrival to their assistance, of Generals Clinton and Burgoyne, with a reinforcement. 'Alas! too, a misfortune befel us—an unavoidable misfortune. Our ammunition failed us; and we had but two alternatives—to retreat, or be massacred by British soldiers. We chose the former. And then ensued a scene of carnage and bloodshed, which cannot be described. Sword clashed against sword and musket against musket; man in deadly strife with more than mortal energy. All was terrible confusion: and naught could be heard above the din of battle, save the triumphant shout of a victor, or the agonized scream of some poor wretch as the musket's butt came in contact with and scattered his brains over the bloody ground."

"Soon after we thus began to retreat my father fell beside me, pierced by a bayonet in the hands of a savage Briton. Then, then all rational thoughts forsook me. I thought of nothing but my country's wrongs, and my father's murderous death; and scarcely had the bloody villain withdrawn the teeming weapon from his breast, ere a blow from my musket laid him low upon the earth—a disfigured and ghastly corpse. But I stopped not there. One English minion was not enough to satisfy my revenge—could not repay the loss of an affectionate parent; I pushed through into the thickest of the fight, dealing death and destruction to all around me, until exhausted from fatigue, and the enemy fast filling our redoubts, I retreated with the rest of my companions."

Ere the old man had concluded, his eyes were suffused with tears of heart felt sorrow—attesting how deeply he lamented his father's death, the memory of which was still fresh in his recollection, though years had rolled by since that event had happened. His mind becoming more calm, he again spoke:

"I was afterwards in several of our most conspicuous battles, when thrice the number were engaged, but never did I behold such desperate valor, or such determined courage as was exhibited on that ensanguined hill. One thousand and fifty-four British, and four hundred and fifty Americans were laid low on the field of battle: among whom was Gen. Warren a friend of my father. He was a man of pure patriotism, and undaunted bravery, and fell deeply lamented by all who knew him. Many of my companions that day fell victims to a tyrant's lust for power; and nearly all who escaped the bayonet's point, or musket's ball, have since sunk into the grave in peacefulness and quiet. Yet still I am spared—spared to witness my beloved country rising, each succeeding year to greater wealth and power—respected by all the nations of the earth, as Freedom's empire and Liberty's fair home."

The hoary veteran ceased. His countenance beamed with an expression of delightful satisfaction, at the prospects of his country's happiness. Rising, as he concluded, from his seat, he took my proffered arm, and we bent our steps towards the busy city. The sun was just sinking beneath the western horizon as we entered, and bidding him for his kindness in relating to me events which so touched his feelings, we parted, perhaps to meet no more, (for I was only a sojourner in the city,) but long, long will I remember the aged soldier who so feelingly related the battle of Bunker Hill.

Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

Administratrix's Sale.
PURSUANT to a License, from the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, granted Oct. 15th 1839, will be sold at Public Auction, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, and charges of Administration, at the residence of the subscriber in Bethel, in said County, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of April, next at one o'clock in the afternoon, all that piece or parcel of real estate, situated in Greenwood in said County, which was levied upon and set off to satisfy an execution, issued on a judgment recovered in the name of the subscriber, in her capacity of Administratrix of the estate of Ezra T. Russell, late of said Bethel, deceased, against Benjamin Russell of said Greenwood, at the Western District Court, holden at Paris within and for the said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November 1839. Said real estate consists of about forty acres of land, and is a part of the Lot on which the said Benjamin lived. PHEBE K. RUSSELL.
Bethel March 26th 1840. 3w33

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

ISAAC RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, ME.

ON THE SMALL POX.

To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint originating on childhood, and is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the secret kind of virus having become mixed with the circulation of the blood, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shivering, fever, business, weakness, and pain all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and the natural course disordered by the bad humor. This is the first period.

The blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (miliary pimples) in more or less quantity according to the previous health or unhealthy condition of the body. After these pustules come out, the fever subsides, and in about ten or twelve days it dries off and falls into dust. This is the third period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humor of the patient; if he was sickly before, and his humor in a corrupt state, he is infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had enjoyed perfect health before the attack; for, the blood being weakened down by the previous corrupt state of the humor, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case the result must, therefore, be either a speedy or a protracted cure—has been lengthened; for the third period cannot take place in consequence of the blood not having the power to throw the humor out, so as to form pustules.

The Preventive Course.
When the contagion has spread in the City or Country, the sooner every one commences purifying his body by purgation, the better; and should any of the above symptoms present themselves just take the **BRANDRETH'S PILLS** every twelve hours, so as to produce four or five evacuations—supposing that the fever was not from the Small Pox, the patient will get rid of the disease, no matter how called, and the object in view as to health will be the same. At the second period, and while the fever continues, even if the eruptions eruption takes place, the Pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations daily.

The course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal obstructions or settling of the humor. By this means the crisis takes its course, and whether the humor be slightly corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally freed from danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any sign of accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated in the interval of the drying of the pustules.

By thus evacuating the corrupter severity of the humor which produces hole in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequences of this disease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood no one would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either.

"People would be too wise then, they would know that all the danger would be removed by the use of the Pills, and without doing only your duty to yourself and your dear children to conform to the simple evacuating the humors and thus purifying the blood until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, or perhaps years, of sickness might be prevented. Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, if only your duty to yourself and your dear children to conform to the simple evacuating the humors and thus purifying the blood until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, or perhaps years, of sickness might be prevented. Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, if only your duty to yourself and your dear children to conform to the simple evacuating the humors and thus purifying the blood until the disease was cured. 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